

try has borne its part in this experience without even menace to our gold standard money system. What our country has such a record? Our Government's expenses have been reduced in a proportion unequalled. I think, anywhere else.

"Our war debt has been impossibly reduced and policies have been adopted which insure continuing reduction hereafter. Our military and naval expenses have been restored approximately to normal, with a compromise which is the more striking if we contrast it with the experience of other nations which participated in the war.

Tariff Legislation.

"There is no need for detail concerning the legislation which has been passed by the Sixty-seventh Congress. In a time when wide differences in producing costs and a well known universal tendency to erect barriers against international trade were menacing our commerce and industry we have passed tariff legislation which is the most judicious and second, through its provisions for administrative adjustment of duties to changing conditions makes possible to adapt them to shifting economic relations and enables us to encourage foreign trade. In the present disturbed condition of money, exchange and world trade I believe that by insuring the most equitable, just and elastic tariff we have set an example which the commercial world will accept as a truly constructive foundation on which to rest our commercial policy and to protect our national interests. But in many ways real protection comes from cooperation with other nations. The best intelligence of the day recognizes this and encourages international understanding in the social, economic and political family of nations, and it recognizes that, in thus inaugurating a plan which looks to the solution of some of the most perplexing economic problems which confront the nations. The last thing in our thoughts is aloofness from the rest of the world. We wish to be helpful, neighborly, useful. To protect ourselves first and then to use the strength accruing through that policy for the general welfare of mankind is our sincere purpose.

"No other belligerent country has, since the restoration of peace, reduced its expenditures so rapidly as has our own. For the year ending June 30, 1920, our public expenditures aggregated \$6,462,343,000; a year later, \$5,125,920,000. For the fiscal year 1922, \$3,374,607,000. This has been possible through our administrative efforts, legislative and administrative, based on the sound business policy of proper budget organization. The appropriations for the army for the fiscal year 1922 were \$1,200,000,000, and for the year 1923-24, and nearly as great a reduction has been accomplished in the navy. In all other departments, save only in the post office, the care of those who served in the war for us, there have been similar economies. In making provision to care for the rehabilitation of wounded, diseased and disabled soldiers, the government has been spared that was necessary to perform the full national duty gratefully and generously. The national fiscal policy has been directed to arrest the too rapid deflation which had set in, and to this end there has been a progressive reduction of the Federal reserve discount rate. As a result of these policies, the business situation has progressively risen in value. The general financial situation has steadily improved, and today the country has a brighter prospect ahead of it than in any time since the war, and at the same time, since the mistaken program of drastic deflation adopted by those who were then in control of Government policies.

Legislation for Agriculture.

"There is reason for the most cordial commendation of the program of measures enacted by the Congress for the rehabilitation of agriculture. The farmers of the world are the worst sufferers from the slump which followed the restoration of peace, and it cannot but be a gratification to you and your associates who had so much to do with framing this legislation, to know that such far reaching and beneficial results have followed it.

"Without attempting to suggest an enumeration of the accomplishments of which the country is indebted to the Sixty-seventh Congress and its immediate predecessor it is fitting to appraise the general results, which have been so helpful to American welfare that they will not fail to appeal to the approval of the American people."

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MANY SEND APPEALS FOR TARIFF REVISION

Expert to Pass on Applications and Complaints.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—Applications for revision of tariff duties under the flexible provision of the Fordney-McCumber act are pouring in from many sources. President Harding and the Treasury Department are reviewing them to meet the coming session. Every person or concern that requires a hearing will not get it. There is to be no go-between between the public and the Tariff Commission. An expert will be designated to attend the hearings and to ascertain the facts in the case and the commission will seek.

WIFE URGES ALLEN TO GET NEW NOSE

American Glider, Hurt in Germany, to See English Meet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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Edmund T. Allen, the famous gliding expert, whose flights against German gliders ended in a crash at Wasserkuppe, has arrived in Berlin, where he will remain a short time before going to England to attend the meeting of the south coast. He will be merely an observer, as his glider was smashed beyond repair. On his experiences in France, Germany and England Allen plans to write a book tracing the sudden development of gliding this year. Mrs. Allen is urging him to see a specialist, as his nose is disfigured from the accident. He recently left the hospital in Padua.

Martens, the German champion glider,

is still at Wasserkuppe, awaiting a favorable current to set a new distance record.

FOUND ANYTHING?

If an, or if it is advertised in the Lost and Found columns of to-day's New York Herald.

LIQUOR CARGO SEALED UP, PASSENGERS RESENTFUL

Arrivals From South America Predict Daugherty Ruling Will Kill Travel to That Continent by Dry Ships Operated Under American Flag.

The liquor cargo of the British liner Vanban, owned by Lamport & Holt, was sealed outside of the three mile limit prior to her arrival yesterday from South America ports. Enforcement of Attorney-General Daugherty's prohibition ban on the vessel displeased passengers, many of whom asserted that they never will travel on American ships if the ruling remains in effect.

"Passenger traffic between the United States and South American ports will be diverted to British ships if the drastic ruling of Mr. Daugherty stands," said an passenger. "British ships will be able to pick up and discharge liquor cargoes at nearby foreign ports, making drinks available during part of the voyage."

"Pacific trade also will go to British ships, because they will be able to pick up liquor at Bermuda on route to the Orient. New York will cease to be the center of steamship bookings if the United States Supreme Court upholds the Daugherty ruling. Persons going abroad will go either to Vancouver, B. C., or Montreal to board passage, as British ships clearing from those ports will not come under the provisions of the Daugherty ruling."

American and foreign steamship company officials will await eagerly the decision of Judge Learned Hand after he hears five applications for injunctions restraining Federal officers from enforcing the Daugherty ruling. The hearings will be in the United States District Court Tuesday. An adverse decision from Judge Hand, it is pointed out by officials of the five companies involved, will open the way for an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

FAVORS CURTAILING MOTOR PRODUCTION

American Automotive Association Urges Slackening of Operations.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—The National American Automotive Association at its annual dinner in the New Willard Hotel last night went on record as favoring curtailed production of motor vehicles.

There were present many representatives of the State automobile clubs of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Kansas and also representatives of automotive producing companies.

Discussion of automotive production for the year 1922 was much debated. Statistics produced by the automobile industries indicated production of 255,000 motor vehicles in June, 279,000 in July, 272,000 in August and 204,000 in September.

It was predicted that unless automotive producers curtail operations for the balance of the calendar year the larger producing companies will find their plants clogged in the season of 1923. A gradual tapering off of production since early September was found not to be sufficient.

It is pointed out that the railroads are severely handicapped by a shortage of cars. The automobile industry, however, is not in a position to supply the transportation of automobiles can be utilized for the movement of grain products.

Representatives of many large producers of the country, such companies as Hudson, Velle, Studebaker, Chrysler and Ford, favored their respective companies curtailing percentage production for the rest of the season.

FEW IRISH REBELS ACCEPT AMNESTY

Military Courts Now Ready to Deal With Irregulars.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Government's last attempt to give the rebels an easy way to end guerrilla fighting will come to an end to-night when the offer of complete amnesty to all who voluntarily surrender expires.

Although between 3,000 and 4,000 irregulars are still armed, thus far only a scant number have given up their arms. To-morrow a system of military courts under the authority of the Free State army council will begin to operate in the areas where the rebels are still active. There will be six of these courts having jurisdiction over about three-eighths of the area of the country. The remainder is quiet enough for the new civil courts to deal with.

The military courts will have power to try all offenses, military and civil, and to inflict such punishment as death, penal servitude, imprisonment, deportation, internment and fine.

The Government made every effort to acquit the rebels with the amnesty terms. It published a proclamation, offered money to deserters, and caused large signs in red and blue letters to be placed on billboards reading: "Amnesty, October 15."

ITALIAN CABINET'S RESIGNATION IMMINENT

Even Don Giustozzi Said to Favor New Giolitti Ministry.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A dispatch to the London Times from Rome says it is believed there a Ministerial crisis is imminent. It is reported that Don Giolitti will announce the resignation of his Cabinet owing to the increasing divergence between non-Fascist and Fascist members of the Cabinet. Premier Facta left Rome for Sicily to meet King Victor Emmanuel to inform him of the latest political trend.

Another dispatch to the Times, from Milan, says former Premier Giolitti is expected to form a Cabinet and that Don Giustozzi and his popular party, which vetoed the advent of a Giolitti Ministry, are now convinced that Giolitti is the only man available and will not oppose his accession to power.

ALCOHOL KILLS MAN; MATE REVIVED SAVED

Two Found Unconscious on Astoria Sidewalk.

John Barr, aged 23, a gardener at the Liversett Sanitarium, Astoria, Queens, died from alcohol poisoning late Saturday. His body was found on a sidewalk by Patrolman Frank Hess of the Astoria station. Unconscious beside the dead man was Joseph Sanowitski, 35, of 25 Main street, Long Island City. He was revived at St. John's Hospital.

Sanowitski was a suspended sentence when arraigned on a charge of intoxication yesterday before Municipal Judge Doyle in the Long Island City Court.

GOSSIP, NOT SCANDAL, BEFORE THE KILLING

Few of the 300 St. John's Flock Knew of Whisperings in Church.

CONFINED TO CHOIR Vestryman Had Spoken to Rector About His Friendship for Mrs. Mills.

PARISHIONERS ARE LOYAL

Don't Believe Tales Now Re-circulated by Those Who Depend on 'Hindsight.'

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 15.—Many persons have been asking, "If the friendship of the Rev. Edward Wheeler Hall and Mrs. James Mills was an open scandal in the church of St. John the Evangelist, why did the church people, the vestry, the wardens permit it to go on? Why did they not take the action customary in such conditions?"

The answer is, it was not an open scandal. It was not a scandal at all in the proper sense of the word. There was not even widespread gossip. There was "talk," but it never reached the body of the congregation. Comparatively few of the 300 members of the church heard a breath of it. It started in the choir and virtually stopped there.

A few members of the choir were downright suspicious, others moderately so, others continuously incredulous. Even those most suspicious had no proof that "something was wrong." They have no proof to this day.

That is one of the notable facts of this extraordinary murder case. Despite all that has been said and done in the month that has passed since the finding of the bodies, there exists, so far as public knowledge goes, no conclusive evidential support of the theory as to the minister and the soprano to which the finger of inference so strongly points—no person who can say, "I'm not guessing or supposing; I know."

Always Room for Doubt.

Within the month facts have been disclosed which would, in the minds of the sophisticated, place the characters of the man and woman on the defensive, to say the least, and yet even the many sophisticated persons now visible here have to nod assent when, after the discussion has swung around the trampled circle, some one says: "And it wasn't true after all."

Another interesting fact of the great fact is the persistent refusal of the great majority of his parishioners to believe any evil of Mr. Hall. The more worldly remark, "Well, he was a human being like the rest of us," but most of the men and women who attended St. John's are so sure that he could not have erred that they speak out their faith exultantly, defiantly and one is forced to believe before, but is worth noting again.

For example, there is Miss Agnes Storer, organist of the church for eighteen years, an intelligent and devout gentlewoman. She was with the choir constantly and must have heard the gossip, yet she says:

"We are all awaiting anxiously for the mystery to be cleared, as it will be in God's good time, for when it is cleared every one will admit that Mr. Hall was really the blameless man we knew him to be."

Opinions of Church People.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK HERALD spent some time talking with persons who knew Mr. Hall and Mrs. Mills and what was going on within the church group. Some of them spoke with unexpected frankness, others evasively and others not at all. The reporter's purpose was to penetrate as far as possible into the truth of the theory that "the secret of the murders lies in St. John's Church."

What ever he found out, he will be recalled, settled in New Brunswick on July 15, 1919. He was born in Brooklyn, sang in the boys' choir of Grace Church in Manhattan, graduated from Hobart College and the General Theological Seminary, went to Bernardsville, N. J., after serving as a curate in Grace Chapel, New York, and was called to St. John's Church in New Brunswick.

St. John's Church, originally an offshoot of a larger church in New Brunswick, had a small congregation that increased considerably during Mr. Hall's rectorship. It has by no means the largest church building in town, but good architecture and the planting of fast growing ivy which Stevens, Mrs. Mills' husband, made it attractive. Mr. Hall, when he moved to New Brunswick, was 28 years old, rather short, inclined to be chubby, fresh in color, of boyish disposition.

Rector Weds in 1911.

During the first year he seemed to the parishioners to have a marked liking for Miss Mattie Long, a school teacher. Their engagement was reported, but not announced. Her friends say she died of a broken heart.

The doctor's diagnosis was tuberculosis. On June 25, 1911, Mr. Hall married Miss Frances Stevens. She gave him as 37, he was 28. Natives of the city say the difference was greater than that.

This and the family relationships of Mr. Hall and Mrs. Mills are now a household story. Not so much has been written about Mrs. Mills. She came of factory workers and married a man who was a rubber factory owner. While not exactly ashamed of her origin, she was, those who knew her say, constantly trying to rise above it.

She was in her late twenties when Mr. Hall took charge of St. John's and already married to Jimmy Mills, who worked in a rubber factory and whose insignificance seemed to have been increased by his wife's struggle for the right to be Mrs. Mills had a pleasing soprano voice.

McCRAN TO UNITE FORCES FOR DRIVING OF TRAGEDY

Continued from First Page.

figures in the case. This was what Totten has to say:

"From the moment I saw the different consideration with which the dead bodies had been treated—the eyes of the minister, the love letters, his glasses placed on his nose and the woman with her head almost cut off and her eyes staring—I knew I was on the trail of any blackmailer or robber or ordinary criminal."

"I have had four men working on that lead for three weeks and working so quietly that nobody but myself has known of it. I am now doing. Within a few days now everybody will know and will be satisfied we have not been wasting time or bungling."

Totten is sure the mystery will be solved and expects to continue working on the case regardless of Judge Parker's action, which might put Totten's superior, Beckman, out of the matter entirely.

The State troopers on the other hand are not nearly so optimistic. They have not made enough progress to satisfy themselves and while they are working hard and virtually all of the staff of 150 men are available for use in connection with the mystery, their leads have not developed anything of great importance.

Occupying about the same situation in Middlesex that Totten occupies in Somerset, Detective Fred David holds definite views on the case. He says it is true that this case has been bungled, but the fault is not in Middlesex county. The case did not come into this office until noon of Monday, September 18, forty-eight hours after the crime was discovered. By that time the Phillips farm had been made a show place and

what muskies call a true voice—and had made the most of a little training. She was neither beautiful nor homely, but ordinarily attractive in appearance. She was vivacious, talkative, and ambitious—an up and coming woman. Even her enemies said that she was devoutly religious in the common use of that term. She also had an imaginative streak which puzzled her noddling husband and which is indicated by her habit of writing suggestions for the minister's sermons as well as by the phraseology of her three notes to him which have been made public.

She was also an inveterate housewife. Her passion for tidiness embraced the household as her home, and she was a great hand at keeping the church in order long before there was any talk about her and Mr. Hall.

Tells of Mrs. Mills' Activities.

A man who knows the whole church situation and who never has been mentioned in newspaper stories, says:

"It was in 1916 that Mrs. Mills became prominent in the church. Some of the younger women and that's the task of taking down and putting up the seasonal hangings in the church had fallen to her, and she was always bustling around the church setting things to rights. She had always been assertive in the choir and as time went on she became more so. The choir resented her attitude, especially the younger women, and that's where all the feeling against her originated. One of the young women had a quarrel with her."

"Within the last year don't believe she had friends in the choir. She was dictatorial and there's no use denying it. She wanted to have the say as to what music should be sung and how it should be sung. Now, Mr. Hall was a good singer, but Mrs. Mills was not. He used to sing with the choir. So he attended Friday night choir rehearsals."

"It began to be noticed that whenever Mrs. Mills was overruled by the choir and the organist appealed to Mr. Hall, he would try to decide in a way that 'would smooth things out,' as he said, but usually he sustained Mrs. Mills, even when she was wrong, as she often was. He would try to make her right, and he made many suggestions that were admirable. The talk about Mr. Hall and Mrs. Mills goes back to that—her trying to boss the choir and his standing by her."

"The choir and the organist were not so sociable, as we call them; the strawberry festivals, plays and so on. Mrs. Mills was always there, and somehow she and Mr. Hall were thrown together. For example, when Mrs. Mills asked with any one but her. He danced impartially with all the women. And I might as well say here that Mr. Hall was not a 'ladies' man.'"

Two in Church Alone.

"Mrs. Mills' duties being what they were, it was natural that she should stay in the church on Friday night when the rest of the choir had gone. Mr. Hall being rector, he was naturally there, too. We knew they were friendly, and it was a friendliness he made no attempt to disguise. Last winter when Mrs. Mills was in a hospital after a serious operation, Mr. Hall called on her frequently, but it must be said that he called on other parishioners when they were ill, men and women. Later, when she was convalescent, Mr. and Mrs. Hall took her to the shore."

"Whatever went on was under the eyes of Mrs. Hall, who, by the way, is greatly liked by the choir and the whole parish. She was really out of the way, saying 'Why are Mr. Hall and Mrs. Mills seen so much together?' I think that most of those who asked this question, when they reflected on the situation, saw no reason for a man and a woman who had known of anything really wrong they wouldn't have tolerated it. Probably I knew Mr. Hall and Mrs. Mills as well as anybody, and I do not believe, after all this time, that there was anything really wrong."

"The members of the choir gossiped, but didn't let it go outside. You hear a lot of people in New Brunswick say nowadays that they 'knew all the time' that the rector and Mrs. Mills were carrying on, but they are merely claiming credit for hindsight. It's queer how the murders have quickened their perception."

"Was the gossip ever considered in a meeting of the vestry?" this man was asked.

"Never," he said emphatically. "It never got as far as the vestry. I do know that a young woman spoke to Mr. Hall about it, and he laughed the matter off as something too absurd to waste thought upon."

The senior warden, C. E. D. Phelps, a large, gray bearded, quiet spoken man who lives on a lonely road two miles from the city, and the junior warden, Henry L. Bartholomew, Yankee type, owner of a paint store, also say that no word about the rector and Mrs. Mills reached the vestry.

"They may have been indiscreet," said Mr. Bartholomew, "but I don't think they were malicious. In fact, I guess they were kind or foolish, but nobody can get me to say a person's guilty until he's proved so. There's no proof yet, you know. The authorities say they haven't found any letters from the rector to Mrs. Mills."

"Every day, and he was crying, 'people who say they 'knew it all the time.' If they did know it, why in thunder didn't they say so when it came to do some good? I was on the committee that picked Mr. Hall twelve years ago. I recall that soon after he came my wife had an appendicitis operation, and I guess she was the first one in the parish he called on."

"Some folks thought I didn't do enough calling, didn't go out unless he was asked, but I don't know; there was an unfortunate man whose boys got to drinking and I recollect that he went to a low place where I wouldn't have gone, to help them. No, I shouldn't say any fault could be found with him in that respect."

"As a matter of fact, I was a great hand with boys—Scout leader and all that. The day the bodies were found I met one of the boys coming down Codriss avenue crying. He said, 'Heard about Mr. Hall?' I asked him what he was crying about. He said he was crying about the kind of stumbling along and crying—one of the Boy Scouts of our church. Mr. Hall used to get fifteen or twenty boys to try to make him a Scout. I was a Scout for early communion—half past seven in the morning. I had a pretty good man with boys to do that."

Dissection in the Choir.

"About this choir business, there was some trouble, I suppose, but seems to me if there had been much dissection the choir would not have held together. It did hold together."

"What has happened hasn't hurt the church. That is another sign. The pledges in the envelopes last week were \$1,000 larger than usual. Oh, I suppose what's happened has shaken my faith in human nature a little, but not my faith in the church. The church goes on as before."

The reporter said to Mr. Bartholomew: "Would you like to see the matter dropped?"

"No, sir," he answered. "If it was a matter of my own family involved I might try to drop it. I guess, but my idea is that the guilty parties, whoever they are, ought to be punished. Far as Mrs. Hall and her brother, Billy, are concerned, my notion is that they didn't have anything to do with it, and neither did Jimmy Mills. Jim hasn't got the spirit even if he had the will."

Mr. Mills was found in a corridor of the church on Friday night. He was lying over and pushing a little pile of dust into a dustpan with a large broom. An old leather mixture sweater and a pair of flannel blue overalls covered his spare body. A towel had been thrown over his head. Mr. Mills long ago forgot how to smile.

The worried looking little man straightened up and poured forth his thoughts in a stream of words. He said that the writer was interested in all the moment was the state of affairs in the church before the murders. Mr. Mills said he couldn't help with any information for nobody had ever bothered him with any gossip.

"I will say, though, as God is my judge," he offered, "that Mr. Hall was my friend from the minute I met him, and that nothing had happened to make me feel any different."

"Did you," the reporter felt bound to ask, "ever suspect that Mr. Hall and you, all the church organization, were 'Never suspected any such thing,' said Mr. Mills. 'Don't you suppose that if I had I'd have gone right to Mr. Hall and had it out with him?'"

Mr. Mills said by the way, that Mr. Hall never looked his desk in the study of the church building. "Kept money, papers, everything there," the janitor said. "Open to anybody." Which is interesting in view of the fact that Mrs. Mills used to leave her suggestions for sermons in the study, and possibly her personal letters.

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LEGION ASKS MORE FOR HOSPITAL WORK

Report Recommends \$10,000,000 for Equipment and New Buildings.

CONDEMNNS GOVERNMENT

Charges Red Tape and Politics Conspire to Defeat Providing of Beds.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15 (Associated Press).—Request for a \$10,000,000 appropriation to equip hospitals now being constructed and to build additional hospitals for neuro-psychiatric patients is contained in the report of the American Legion's commission for rehabilitation, to be laid before the fourth national convention of the legion to-morrow by Col. A. A. Sprague, head of the rehabilitation commission. The report criticizes the government in caustic language.

"The story of hospital construction by the Government," declares the report, "judging by actual results, is a tragedy for the sick, a discredit to the Government and an affront to the American Legion. There is not a redeeming feature in it. Politics, promises, plans, failure to prepare anything but alibis in advance, red tape, excuses and complications, conspired to defeat the actual providing of needed beds."

The report, after commending Congress for enacting beneficial laws, denounces individual Representatives and Senators for what it terms "their endeavors to locate hospitals where they cannot be used, and to keep hospitals where they are not needed, and to secure employment for their friends."

Col. C. R. Forbes, head of the Veterans Bureau, is here, and his presence has brought the charge from William F. Deane, head of the New York convention delegation and a candidate for national commander to succeed Hanford MacNider, that Col. Forbes was here to influence the convention at the instance of the Republican Administration in Washington. This was sharply denied by Col. Forbes, who said he was here with a staff of specialists to cooperate with the legion on problems of disabled men.

Committee meetings are being held while the rank and file of the veterans sign in from all parts of the country. Delegates of the New York legion, which meets at the same time.

Another noticeable feature is the large number of women who came to the convention of the American Legion Auxiliary, the women's organization, which meets at the same time.

Exonerates Victims' Relatives.

"No, sir," he answered. "If it was a matter of my own family involved I might try to drop it. I guess, but my idea is that the guilty parties, whoever they are, ought to be punished. Far as Mrs. Hall and her brother, Billy, are concerned, my notion is that they didn't have anything to do with it, and neither did Jimmy Mills. Jim hasn't got the spirit even if he had the will."

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"Mrs. Mills' duties being what they were, it was natural that she should stay in the church on Friday night when the rest of the choir had gone. Mr. Hall being rector, he was naturally there, too. We knew they were friendly, and it was a friendliness he made no attempt to disguise. Last winter when Mrs. Mills was in a hospital after a serious operation, Mr. Hall called on her frequently, but it must be said that he called on other parishioners when they were ill, men and women. Later, when she was convalescent, Mr. and Mrs. Hall took her to the shore."

"Whatever went on was under the eyes of Mrs. Hall, who, by the way, is greatly liked by the choir and the whole parish. She was really out of the way, saying 'Why are Mr. Hall and Mrs. Mills seen so much together?' I think that most of those who asked this question, when they reflected on the situation, saw no reason for a man and a woman who had known of anything really wrong they wouldn't have tolerated it. Probably I knew Mr. Hall and Mrs. Mills as well as anybody, and I do not believe, after all this time, that there was anything really wrong."

"The members of the choir gossiped, but didn't let it go outside. You hear a lot of people in New Brunswick say nowadays that they 'knew all the time' that the rector and Mrs. Mills were carrying on, but they are merely claiming credit for hindsight. It's queer how the murders have quickened their perception."

"Was the gossip ever considered in a meeting of the vestry?" this man was asked.

"Never," he said emphatically. "It never got as far as the vestry. I do know that a young woman spoke to Mr. Hall about it, and he